SPRING BUSINESS.

Boston's Comforting Assurance of Trade Revival.

THE NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL GAUGE.

The Old Dominion Working Carefully on "Hardpan."

WILMINGTON'S USURY BUGBEAR.

The Past Winter's Cold and the Crops.

The cold of this winter of 1875, commencing with January, is said to have bad no parallel since 1741. Exactly how cold it then was is not stated, except with reference to regions along the sea-board, when ice filled all the ocean bays. In the interior the cold could not have been severe, because locests covered the lace of the land. The year 1835 was certainly cold; but that of 1817 was the most terrible ever experienced in this country. The winter then was, on the whole, mild, but heavy frosts were frequent through the spring. There were sharp frosts in June and Scarcely any corn was raised and wheat produced little more than seed. The following winter almost brought a famine; men and beasts were put upon short allowance, and when spring opened green herbage was eagerly devoured. During the two following years the great concern in rural life was to obtain grain in quantity sufficient for seed, and it was not until 1820 that the country recovered from that cold summer. When grain once more became abundant prices were ex-tremely low, for the effects of the war from 1812 to 1814 pressed upon the people. Money was so scarce that taxes were paid with the greatest difficulty; in many parts of the country wheat would not bring twenty-five ceuts in cash a isnel, and life was wnotly sustained by family industry and manufactures.

In regard to this-our cold winter of 1875-it is to be said that there is abundance of bread food. for wheat was an excellent crop last year, and much accumulated wealth enables thousands to live comfortably; but the masses are put to great inconvenience and deprivation is common.

it the masses are put to general variation. Nor depression is common. Nor depression is common. Nor depression is common. Nor depression is common to the common of the co

having been at an average of ten degrees below for more than thirty days. The effect on fruit trees and surubbery must be disastrous. Peach buds are widely killed, and it will be fortunate if the wood itself is not fatally injured. Half hardy apple and other trees may be expected to be killed back half and three-jourths, while vines and berry busies, unless protected or in savored localities, are likely to be killed to the heart. Nursery stocks, by reason of thick planting, perhaps until early summer, before the extent of such losses can be fully ascertained, but, in the aggregate, they are certainly more serious than we have ever had before. The Southern States a great advantage in this Northern disaster.

The cattle-feeding interest of the West is far from oeing prosperous at present. With corn at sixty and sixty-five cents a bushel and beef on oot bringing only five cents a pound there is a loss of about ten cents on every bushel led; and yet there is no help for it. The cause for this emparrassment lies directly in the short corn crop of last year, which forced cattle on the market beyond its needs, but with the coming season increased prices for stall-led beef seem certain. The drive from Texas waich is now getting ready for the journey to Kensas City is estimated to reach the number of last year-that is, 200,000 head; but not much good beef can be expected from this quarter before autumn. Sneep seem to have come through the winter in good heart, and on the Western plains the snow fall has been so ught that both sheep and cattle are in excellent condition. Beet of good quality can be had from this region by the middle or June.

The coming winter wheat crop is thought to be promising in all regions north of thirty-nine degrees, or wherever snow has lain on the ground during the extreme cold. But from south of tals latitude and reaching into Kentucky, where shoice white wheat is grown, come gloomy reports. Recently much of that country has been covered with giare ice several inches thick, which ought to afford protection. In Calliornia fail rains were so timely that an uncommon breadth was sown. and the yield will probably much exceed that of last year. However, tuere is so much old wheat on hand that the question is more in regard to corn. They who are in the habit of prophesying and that the coming season is to be fruitful. Frost has penetrated to a depth hitherto unknown whereby elements of fertility will be set free, waite the drought has, in a manner, opened pores in the soil, giving all the advantages of underdrained land. Thus, whether the season shall be Wet or dry, crops are likely to do well; and all these conditions are in the highest degree favor-Able for dorn.

THE MASSACHUSETTS OUTLOOK.

BOSTON, April 2, 1875. A tardy spring has delayed a general initiation and resumption of the trade and industries of Massachusetts. In fact, the winter has been so ensembly severe and protracted in the East that All New Sectiond to a worse or a sertaigue behind

in her preparations for the year's business; and besides the drawbacks of a late season there have been other causes which have either worked in-terruption or ruin in many of the most important branches of New England industry. Conspicuous among these reasons may be mentioned the strikes in some of the manufacturing districts, whole or partial suspension for want of water power in other localities. and also the trials and disasters which have at-tended the fishing and other marine interests so prominently identified with the prosperity many of the leading cities and towns along the Eastern coast. The unfavorable and unsettled condition of the finances of the country has also been a source of annoyance here as well as elsewhere, and probably the philosophers of this sec-tion have been as ready with their suggestions for relief as those of any other part of the country-in fact it may be said that Massachusetts has had more than an even show in endeavoring to bring the nation out of financial chaos, for she has jurnished no less than two Secretaries of the Treasury and one Attorney General for the Cabinet, and still can make herself heard through one of her sons, who in the matter of position is only second to the President himself. The wisdom of the financiers of Massachusetts, however, is still too fresh in the public mind to require special reference here. It is the present and future, and not the past, which the live business man of the period considers now. Your correspondent has investigated very carefully, and, on the whole, he finds the situation very promising. As already intimated, the winter has been a very severe one, and the demands of charity have far exceeded anything ever before known in Boston. With the genial days of spring, however, and the resumption of outdoor occupations many of those now idle will be supplied with employment. While the weather has precluded any very general revival the instances of individual activity are very nu-

FULL TIME OF WORK is becoming general everywhere, and in some cases overtime is reported. Perhaps the best evidence of a healthy demand for the manufactured products is the fact that the strikes or the demands of the operatives have generally been successiul. The Fail River and Taunton strikes are cases in point, and the threatened strike in Lowell will probably be avoided by a general compliance of the manufacturers with the demands of their employés. In view of these circumstances it is clear that the cotton and woolien manniacinging business not only promises well, but is at the present time eminently prosperous. The same is also true of the paper manufacturers, and those at Fitchburg and other places which supply the large daines like the Herald say that they are doing more pushess now that at any beriod during the last five years. Some of the manufacturers thank the Beecher trial for this activity, and others argue that it is only the natural development of a growing literary these in the community. Generally speaking, it may be said of the manufacturers of all classes throughout Massachusetts—and the whole of New England, for that matter—that their prospects are bighter than at any period during the last two years. If amleade relations can be preserved between the corporations and the operatives an everlasting millennium of peace and prosperity seems hevitable. Probably there have been well founded grevances on both sides, but there are cheering sums of a better under standing and a healther co-operation all round. o: the paper manufacturers, and those at Firen-

country is in rags now and when Warm weather comes there will be a simultaneous rush for spring goods. The retailers, in anticipation of tals, have already commenced forwarding their orders, and if they continue for a fortuight hence in the same proportion as in a forthight past prices will be likely to advance. The country trade, even during the wilner, has been far better in proportion than the city trade, a fact which shows that the times have not been as depressed in the rural districts as in the large cities. The spring orders from the West promise to be two-thirds larger than they were one or two years ago. In shows that the times as in the large cities. The spring orders from the West promise to be two-thirds larger than they were one or two years ago. In lace the Western traffic in resdy-made cothing is becoming so extensive and profitable that the jobbors are gradually moving in the direction of controlling it themselves. One or two manufacturers in Bosion have recently established houses in Unicago, St. Louis, and Unicinati.

THE SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

Probably here is no section of the United States more noted than Boston for its shoe and leather interests. It is a moderate estimate to say that the business amounts to two numbered within declars a year, and it is rapidly and constantly increasing. All torough high, Peurl, and Congress streets, and that enter section of the city, the

the business amounts to two hundred million collars a year, and it is rapidly and constantly increasing. All tarough high, Pearl, and Congress streets, and that entire section of the city, the smell is as if it was one vast tan-yard. If President Grant and Vice-resident Wilson were to spend an attendom in the locality they could not fail of remembering with sorrow those grant old days before they cutered the arena of politics. Recently the frate in interior, is well as in New York and Philadelphia, has been marked by several heavy fatures. Prices have been unsteady, rather in consequence of the fluctuations in lides and seather than on account of any causes which can be traced to the manufacturers. Abost of the snoe towns are characterized more by industry than thritt, heariff every shop being fully employed, but the prices of labor being down to the lowest figure. The localing jobbers both in materials and manufactured goods declare that they have no reason to complain of the inture outlook, but at the same time they insist that the Dushess during the immediate past has adorded them no special occasions for repositing.

The fishermen of Cape Cod and Cape Ann have been more than usually unfortunate this year. Many of them for the being icebound in and around province two in the their vessels badly duninged, and a large number lost a forting at a ward bit time by being icebound in and around to manufacts of thousands of collars, still the depression in their business is only local in its effect. The Grand Banks and the mackers!

pression in their business is only local in its effect. The Grand Banks and the mackerel fastermen do not start until next month, and they addedpate a rich marrest of han and greenboars in a very short season. The oysier and looster business, which is also carried on extensively here, also promises well for the pending season.

The shipsullding business.

The story of this branca of industry may be told in a lew words. Nothing whatever is being done at the Kayl Yard, now that the election is every and at the East Boston yards only a low small vesses are on the stocks, and these are generally being built on the co-operative plan by men who cannot find other employment. The odsiness in Newburyport is size disagnificant compared with what it was a lew years ago. Only are jackman sorves to perpetuate the slipping lame which the observes to late the business in the rests of Boston would be incomplete in it did not make special reference to not grievances about railroad infoliations between the West and the Atlantic seaboard. The only existing line of any account how is the Boston and Aloany, but it is almost bewindering to deutemplate the routes and schemes hall completed and proposed on paper, ine only western inclines are those yin the Hoosas lumber and via liarriors and Erica and coner comes thing lines to Poughaespase. The former line with be ready lor freight business in a lew days, but when passenger frames will pass through the labelet is distant and discertain. It is for any one of these consequences appear to the set these consequences are required were how the store and coner con-

ready for business the dividends to the stock-hold-rs would be very slight unless Boston's commercial resources were considerably enlarged.

THE OUTLOOK IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 25, 1875. There is a general complaint among the business men of Richmond that there is not only not sufficient capital to develop the great mineral, agricultural and manufacturing resources of the State, but that there is not money enough in the banks of the State to carry on its ordinary routine trade. The cry is, "We want money !" and it is claimed by both merchants and bankers that the capital waich is kept in Wall street and used for speculative purposes, if invested in legitimate enterprises, would soon bring prosperity not only to the South but to the entire country. It is gratilying, however, to see that the business of smond, notwithstanding the snock occasioned by the page of 1873, is steadily on the increase; that trade, since that great financial earthquake, has settled down in its proper and natural channels, and that there is a salety and soundness in all commercial transactions not feit here before since the close of the war. For the purpose of ascertaining the views of the leading merchants and bankers of Richmond on the business prospects of the season generally the HERALD correspondent this morning called upon the most prominent men in all brancaes of trade. VIEWS OF THE BANKERS.

After a conference with John B. Davis, President of the Planters' National Bank; Isaac Davenport, President of the First National Bank: John Bacon, President of the State Bank of Virginia, and Messrs. Williams & Gibson, real estate auctioneers and stock brokers, I find considerable unanimity of opinion among them in regard to the present condition of business. consider that the financial storm of 1873 had a very wholesome effect. The people have taken the lesson and are recovering from the panic. They now look with more respect upon money toan formerly, content to accumulate by slow accretions and through legitimate courses. They spend it with economy and are very cautious in investing it. Negotiations at exorbitant rates are very rare, and extra hazardous and lancy enterprises are quite out of fashion. The bank presidents say that their books indicate quite a number of thruly depositors, who are clearly making money. Business notes are paid prompty at maturity, and it is unusual for a merchant to ask for a recewal. The general aspect of the mercanthe community is that of health and soundness. Manunctures are recovering slowly but surely, the price of labor continues now and mechanics are still behindhabs, consequently rents and small grocers' buts are slow of collection; but there are very lew empty houses in Richmond, though building in the past year has been unusually brisk. The manufacture of foracco is not in as satisfactory a condition as imput be desired. The increase of the tax and the high price of the article, based upon the carculation (always uncertain, of a short crop, makes the manufacturers very cautious, and money. Ensiness notes are paid prompty at crop, makes the manuacturers very cattions, and some apprehend that tals may depress or ninder general obsiness. It was the general opinion that the close of last year w.s. satisfactory. Some men had Techized handsome profits, many had done well, and most men had "made both ends meet."

general outlook in our own business is cheerful and encouraging. Messra. W. S. Donan & Sons, wholessie dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, expressed muca the same views as those of A. Y. Stokes & Co. They said country merchants buy oftener now, instead or boying large stocks twice a year as was the custom, and the frequency of the orders they receive, attests the marked degree of confidence existing between them and tasir customers. A fively demand for goods comes from the todacco region of Virginia and North Carolina. Its unquestionably true that the goods are involced by the Ricamond identically as they are of the Baltimers and Philadelaphia Joobers. The merchants here lack none of the laminuses enjoyed by their competitors in other cities which gives them

Baltimere and Philadelaphia Joodera. The mermanus here lack none of the incilities enjoyed by
their competitors in other cities waich gives them
a sale and regular trade. Rates of freight now
settle the question with a country merchant as to
where he shall supply himself, and to-day, despite
an adverse inniuences, the pro-perity of kichmona
is assured. It has a good trade, and is in fine
trim to cross lances with the best of its commercial rivals.

Probably the largest house in inis line of business here is that of Messra, franton & Nichols, on
Governor street. They expect to do their usual
joboing trade this season. One of the memoers
very currly remarked, "Owing to the susstrey currly remarked, "Owing to the susties in times like the present."

DRY GOODS.

M. Millinser & Co. Fay that the outlook for the
spring trade is good and much more encouraging
than at this time last year, when the effects of the
public were so deeply left. That event produced
good results, in the fact teat it caused meroants
to contract their credit sales and oring their necounts to a settlement. All in all the general trade
is steadily increasing and is in a very hearing condition.

The boot and Shoe Trade.

is steadily increasing and is in a very heartay condition.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

Messis. Gardner, Carleton & Baldwin, large wholesale dealers in boots and saues, think the opening months of 75 nausonally inactive. Following as they aid an uncommonly prosperous into ourness, the difference was particularly striking. The boot and snoe trade, like all other mercantile enterprises, left the effects of the paint of 713. They were mappy, however, in being about the many indications of an active spring bosness. The country is not overslocked, payments have been satisfactory, prices havesteadily declined and the people are gradually working out or debt. The best merchants from the interior are bestiming to find out that they can purchase their goods here as cheapings they can elsewhere. We have every reason to look forward to a prosperous season.

onase their goods here as cheaply as they can elsewhere. We have every reason to look forward to a prosperous season.

WHOLERALE CLOTHING.

Welsiger & Co. are the principal wholesale clothiers in this city. In their line of business they state that the prospects are good. Trade is improving and every season ormus them new customers if the bold North Carolina and this State, which had previously deen diverted since the war. From all indications, they assert that the spring trade, which had up to the breast been retarded by bad weather, will be very good. The raired by bad weather, will be very good. The introduced are about to agree upon a uniform tariff for freights, which will unquestionably tessible in the prosperity of Riohmond.

OUTLOOK IN WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26, 1875. I have devoted the entire day tous far to interviews with the merchants and pankers of this city in the various kinds of business conducted here. I have found as a consequence a variety of opinions on the present and prospective aspect of business affairs, some expressing the most sanguine hopes and others arguing from a standpoint exactly the opposite. By far toe greater number. nowever, are more moderate in their views, and speak quietly, yet hopefully, of the present condition of affairs and its consequent effect upon the rature. With us the situation is peculiarly our own, as not only here in Wilmington but

throughout all of the towns and cities in North Carolina, we are beginning to feel the effects of an nuwise Usury law passed by the present Legislature before we have had time to recover from the panic. This Usury law, which is just about to go into operation, fixes the rate of interest at six per cent, unless in instances where the rate is specified, when eight per cent is the maximum interest allowed. The sudden operation of this law is peculiarly distressing, when it is un-derstood that the rates for discount here have ranged from one to two per cenf a month, and occasionally still higher, for nearly ten years past, or ever since the close of the war. Much of the money leaned out by the banks has been received by them from private depositors to whom they have paid six per cent per annum for its use. As they cannot now charge more than eight per cent it will be seen at a glance that this money must be called in by the banks and returned to their depositors, and the fact of the withdrawal, even temporarily, of such a large amount of money from circulation to business circles, is sure to entall much distress upon the people.

The Usury law, however, could not have gone into effect at a better season, as the larger part of last year's business has been settled and but few new ventures have yet been made for the present year. The producer will, therefore, be the one to see the change most keenly. Heretofore, not not only his supplies of provisions, guano, &c., but money for the payment of his hands, has been drawn larrely from the merchants here, payment for the same to be made in the fall, when his crop of cotton or haval stores is in market. Still, the blin has let some of its good effects benind, and the merchants have been busy contracting their business and patting their houses in order. They can make but signt advances now and sell on credit ness and potting their nonses in order. They can make but shirst advances now and sell on credit only to the most reliable customers, and then only for short paper. By this means not only expenses will be reduced and many pad debts avoided, out a man's business operations can be seld well in hand, so that he can make aimself ready to meet any snuden storm that may arise.

The conclusion I have arrived at from the interview's referred to above, condensed and equalized with as much mathematical precision as the circumstances will admit of, are as follows:—

First—The banks have already prepared to contract their operations to a very great extent, and they propose to limit the discount business simust enurely to their own customers or to such there's.

mers. Second—The business transacted by factors and Second—The business transacted by factors and wholesale dealers is much less (reckoning from spring to spring) this year than it was the list; but it has been of a more legitimate and of a much less speculative nature, and consequently, as a rine, factors and merchants are in a better condition as regards available assets, and are making the most strenuous efforts to collect the debts already due them.

Third—The past year has been without profit to producers and mand acturers of naval stores and such speculations as have ocen entered into have, as a rule, resulted in loss.

Fourth—The unwillingness of the merchants to make advances for any purpose, for the reason that even it the Usury law can be evaded, which is very doubting, they must pay twelve per cent or

that even it the Usury law can be evaded, which is very doubtful, they must pay twelve per cent or more for money and the fact that under the operation of the law they cannot secure advances at over eacht per cent must result in a greater or less loss of business during the present year.

Figuration of the Usury law will be attributed any distress that may ensue and its operation must result in neavy loss to the farming interest unless the planters can find funds with which to operate of course this will be felt by the class of me chants mainly engaged in the country business and must affect incidentally all classes.

Sixth—inere have been only a very few failures in the city during the past year, and all or these, except in one instance, were new houses and

in the city during the past year, and all or these, except in one instance, were new houses and known to be weak. It is safe to assert that the mercantus houses here, as a rule, now stand on a firmer noo-not tann has been the case at any time since the paoic first struck us.

Seventh—the above observations have been intended to apply more generally to the commission merchants and factories, although they may include retail houses. The dry goods dealers will all be in the Northern markers in a new days. They have done a limited but a sale business during the past year, and will buy very cautiously in laying in their spring stocks.

SHARKEY THE MURDERER.

WHAT THE SPANISH ORGAN IN THIS CITY HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT-IT MAINTAINS THAT SHAREEY OUGHT NOT TO BE SURBENDEBED. The following article appeared in El Cronista,

the Spanish organ in this city, concerning Sharkey, the escaped murderer :-

the escaped murderer:

We have intentionally refrained hitherto from making any alluation to the Sharkey question, preferring to await developments, but as they have not immspired, we think that the time has arrived when we should speak on the subject.

Sharkey, as our readers may remember, is a criminal who has been sentenced to death in this city for having murdered a friend of his. Sharkey escaped from the Tombs disguised as a woman, knowing well that if he remained in that prison he would soon have to pay the penalty of his offence and be hanged. The inguitive when he left these shores took excellent care to proceed to hose of a land which had no extradition treaty with the Lutted States for any kind of crime, and he accordingly proceeded to the island of those of a land which had no extradition treaty with the Lutted States for any kind of crime, and he accordingly proceeded to the island of those of a land been obliged to five for many kinds the conduct there considering the circumstances under which he had been obliged to five form New York, was far from being irreproachable, and, larther than this, that he boasted over the commission of his crime, and even went so har as to threaten its take the lives of other Americans temporarily sojourning in Havana. The result of this was that he was arressed and placed in confinement for a short time, and it is probable that the authorities of Havana gave him a severe ad-

in Havana. The result of this was that he was arreneed and piaced in confinement for a snort time, and it is probable that the authorities of Havana gave him a severe admostition. After this had taken place the New York newspapers commenced discussing the question it it were not possible to have sharkey brought back to this city, basing the demand upon the Captain General of Cuba, on the lact that although no treaty of extradition existed detween the two combries be should be surrendered as an act of "diplomatic courtesy." Matters went on in this lashion till the unhappy man fled from Havana under a false name, which belonged to a firstish subject, and who appears to have been a irlend of his. Colmeident with this, there arrived at Havana a detective from New York, who went there, it appears, to bring acout the extraction of the criminal, Sparkey had meanwhile arrived at Santiago de Cuba, and rumor had it that the criminal, to obtain greater security, had entered the ranks of the Cuban itsurgents. It was also asserted that the Spanish authorities at Santiago had captured him, and intended to deliver him up at Havanato be delivered up to American justice. The papers of this city nave system sirally demanded Sharkey's extradition, and in reply to this demand we now make the following arguments.

Above all things we maintain, on behalf of the moral sentiment which always guides our peu, that no criminal of any kind whatawover, thanks be to Almight God, is the object of our sympathies. On the contrary, if it were in our power to save a criminal from the bands of justice and the fulfilment of the sentence of the law we should not be surrendered over by the Cuban anthorities to the United States. Sharkey, when he ran away from New York could have proceeded to the Empire of Brazil, this latter country, like Spain, having be extraction treaty with the United States. Who, therefore, to the existing state of timings, has the right to grant the immunity of protection even to a criminal of the worst type.

Owing to the sac

hopes of recovering a portion of the stocks property.

Into truly is a sad state of matters for two cultivated nations to remain in, but such is the fact, and it is clear that personal cases can be taken cognizance of.

The most equitable thing that the Captain General of Cuba can do is to junge Sharkey and to punies nim with all the vigor of the spanish laws, it he should be found guilty of having attempted to join the Cuban receis. If, on the contrary, be should succeed in proving his innocence, he should succeed to leave the island of cuba on accounts of wis bad compute.

anould be forced to leave the island of Caba on account of sis had conduct.

To do more than this in the Sharkey matter would give freen indecentive to the pride which this American nation shows in its coincact to our country. The Americans imagine that condescensions of this kind are dictated on dur part by a sentiment of interiority. Let us, therefore, be predent and dignined, remembering the thank-less manner in which the Americans receive Concessions at our hands.

CHURCH FAIRS.

The ladies' fair at the new Masonic Temple, in aid of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, will re-main open this afternoon and evening.

A fair in aid of the charitable work of St. Ann's Courch for Deaf Mutes, Eighteenta street, near First avenue, will be held in the St. Ann's sunday school room, beginning fuesday. April 6, and continuing through the west, from two antil ten P. M.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

General Shaler and staff, the Old Guard, promiedt omcers of the navy and the Vererans of laig are expected to attend the Lady Washington

THE STATE CAPITAL

The Question of the "Canawl" Still Troublesome.

A Supplication Going Up for Rapid Transit.

DEMOCRATIC DISCONTENT

Deplorable Depression of the "Home Rule" Party.

ALBANY, April 4, 1875.

The Message of Governor Tilden on the canal frauds having occupied the almost exclusive attention of our Legislature for the past two weeks we may in the future expect some attention to the other duties incumbent upon Senate and Assem bly. Nearly naif a century has passed and the frauds, subterfuges and tricks of contractors and canal officials have grown and strengthened with time. Former Governors of the State, Lieutenaut Governors, Senators, members of Assembly, leaders in the many great political parties which have sprung up since the Erie Canal became a reality, must have known of the robberies. Contracts lay in the Canal Department open for inspection. The system was declared rotten and "unbalanced bids" accepted without much objection. But the time came for a grand political drama, arranged by Excellency Governor Tilden as manager, and assisted by Scene Shifter Davis, of Washington county. The latter gentleman has made canal matters a study. He attacked the Ring last year in several speeches, embodying nearly the same lacts as used by Governor Tilden in his Message. The master-touches of great intellectual labor developed in Mr. Tilden's document, however, were not there. Nobody seemed to particularly notice those attacks at the time. A slight officence exists between a "hay-lost and cheese-press" member of the Assembly from Washington county and a great Governor of the State of New York, who has gained the gratitude and plaudits of a whole nation for his masterly attack upon a nest of gigantic swindlers. Poor Davis has been left behind in the fight. His thunder has evaporated into thin air. Although night and cay engaged in the work of hunting up statistics for reserence, he has not as yet received any recognition of service. The "Canal Ring" say he has been interested in contract trands himself. It so, he will have to go under in the general crash. Governor Tilden cannot afford to carry upon his shoulders any man in the most remote degree even suspected of complicity in those swindles. THE "TANMANY BING" AND "CANAL BING" EXPOSURES-A PARALLEL.

People have been found here so uncharitable as o say that Mr. Tiden, although beld up as the prime mover in squelching the Tammany Ring, was only second in the fight. "Why," said a republican Senator to me last night at the Delavan, "Ex-Sucriff James O'Brien was the man who first gave the figures which condemned the Ring tnieves. Mr. Tilden took hold of the light, being a prodigious expert in figures, when he saw the foundation of political power tottering from under Tweed, Connoily and others. Speaker McGuire has merely stated the truth in regard to this matter. Mr. O'Brien received no recognition from those people for his services. He has been polltically cast aside after the stealing of his thunder.' Taking tals view of the controversy, it struck me at the time that Davis so far is a parallel example of the ingratitude of republics. He has been an uncompromising enemy of the "Ring," according to his own account. Now, novedy hinks of Davis. He is shelved. He went home to Washington county on Friday, if not a wiser, probably a better man. Who knows! He may yet be Inspector of Public Works. But this is even doubtiui.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK FOR NEW YORK CITY. New York statesmen here are disorganized.

They want to know what is going to be done in the way. I legislation for the metopolis. Are way through the content that it is the section of the call of the Becener trial? On approaching the Governor in the Executive Calimoer thay complain that he satisfactory answer can be received on those points. Visitors, they say, minst content themselves with a beautimity colored engraving on a section of the cult, an effect engraving on a section of the cult, an effect engraving of a section of the cult, an effect engraving of a section of punishing public threves. They really want consideration as to how the interests of Loo,000 people in the metropolis shall be estimated the public threves. They really want consideration as to how the interests of Loo,000 people in the metropolis shall be estimated the folly minds of great statement of punishing public threves. They really want consideration as to how the interest of little and the section of the control of t

Greenwich street and Castie Garden. The fact is that the New York "boys" are sick of this contis-nal talk about canal, and they want some imme-diate legislation for the city they have been sout here to represent.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MR. JOHN KELLY'S VISIT TO ALBANY-THE VISIT NOT A POLITICAL ONE.

A HERALD reporter, in order to learn from Mr. Kelly himself if possible what the real object of his visit to the Governor was, called upon him at his residence on Lexington avenue. Mr. Ken received the reporter with his usual urbanity. When informed of the object of the call make upon him, and requested to state if there was any truth in any of the stories that were being bandled about as to the political importance of his journey to Albany, he good humoredly remarked, There is no truth wnatever in the storie There is no truth whatever in the stories you rever to. My visit to the Governor was simply a irrendly call. Or course i do not say that be and I did not have any conversation about political matters and things generally—that was quite natural. But the visit was not made with re-erence to political affairs, local or otherwise. As I said octore, it was a irrendly visit simply. I had intended long ago to call upon the Governor at Albany, and naving a little time to spare last week, I made the visit."

A good outlook.

ing a little time to spare last week, I made the visit."

A good outlook.

It is pretty certain now, in the opinion of well informed politicians, that the deadlock between the Governor and the Mayor, as stated in the Herald posterday, will be broken, and that at no very distant day the two will be thoroughly in accord as to what is best to be done in the matter of changes in the various departments which are not now under democratic con rol. Mr. Kelly, who is a warm riend of both the Governor and the Mayor, has for some time past, it is said, because for a clearer outlook for the democratic working men in the city wto, it some of the cepartments now under republican control—of at least so controled by comptroller Green that public improvements are delayed and at a stablestill—were revolutionized politically, would be relieved from their present distress. As the Governor was in the city two weeks ago Mr. Kelly and he, it hely desired to hold a conterner, as they probably did, had ample opportunity to do o without necessitating the former's calling upon the Governer at the Capital.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

A total eclipse of the sun takes place to-day, which, however, will not be visible in this hemisphere. It will be best observable on land from a point near Bangkok, Siam. His Majesty, the first King of Stam, who is biessed with many names and titles, specially invited a party of English astronomers to go to his dominions for the purpose of observing the phenomenon. The invitation was nocepted. A party of observers from England, bound outward, arrived at Point de Galle ou the 15th of March, and another party took their departure nom Calcutta for the Nicobar Islands on the 11th of the same month. There will be another eclipse of the sun on the 29th of September in the pre-ent sun on the 29th of september in the pre-cut year. This will be best seen from Hawana. The scientists say that altabugh the occurrence will not attract such a host of explorers as did the recent transit of Venus across the sun's tace, here are still a great many unanswered quistions in astronomy which will be solved by the notes which will be made during the period of the observation.

notes which will be made during the period of the observation.

DURATION OF TOTALITY.

The totality will last as long as 3m. 54s. at Bengkok, as seen from the residence of His Majesiy of Siam. It will be still onger, of 4m. 27s. duration, at Karkul, in the Nicobars; 4m. 6s. at Merguland 3m. 57s. at Totasserim, in British Burman.

THE ROYAL SIAMASE INVITATION.

The express heritation to the Emphish parties, forwarded to the Hoyal astronomical society last year, reads as islines:—

My Dran Sin:—I have much pleasure in informing you that have received the commands of His Malesy to request you to inform the Royal astronomical octety that it will appoint mon of scheme to observe the total compet of a pril next, his Majesty will be apply with the station and their majest the majest of the scheme with transport for themselves and their majest the total competer of a pril next, his Majesty will be apply to reduce them as his private release them dead of the majest will be apply the toem with transport for themselves and their majest the total strong deaf visit will be seen and back again, and will erect such temporary builtings as are required for them and their assistants. A communication to this edect will be made by his man and back again, and will erect such temporary builtings as are required for them and their assistants. A communication to this edect will be made by his Emplement to Majesty of the scheme heads of the probability of the society as soon as possible. I shall be most in to the society as soon as possible. I shall be most in the party of receive any communication from the sector ary of the society as soon as possible. I shall be most and the party of parties, of the station of stations proposed and the formations required for instruments—a place and the formations proposed and the formations required for instruments—a place and the formations proposed the society as soon as possible. I shall be most and the formations of the probable number of the party of parties, of the station of stations proposed With the assurance of my high esteem, believe ma my dear sir, your most faith in triend. BHASHAKARAWONGSI, H. S. M. Frivate secretary.

THE DAYS OF O'CONNELL.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THURLOW WEED-FATHER MATHEW. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

NEW YORK, April & 1878. Your reporter, in his otherwise correct version of a conversation with me about Father De Sinet, errs so widely in a date that I desire to subm t a correction. My voyage to Europe with the tor Bishops Hughes and Purcell and Father De Smet was in 1843-twenty years earlier than the da 4 given by your reporter. I am not likely to forget either the intellectual enjoyment of that vo age or the incidents connected with it. We departed on the 7th of June in the packetship George Wash ington, Captain Burrows, and after a delig tui passage of twenty-one days reached the western calm and a fishing boat that came alongside the soip. I went ashore with the
biscops and Father De Smet. It was a period
of intense interest and excitoment toroughout Ireland. Daniel O'conneit was holding a
series of "monster meetings," while Father
Mataew was reclaiming tens of thousands of use
countrymen from intemperance, thus consering
more real blessings than all the labulous cases
which consecrate the memory of St. Patrick I
saw Father Mataew administer the piedge in
Cork to several bundred wreached incortaces, who
went their way encertified and buoyant and with an
evicent determination to "keep their piedge." I
then made the acquaintsace of Father Mathew
and orged him warmly to visit America, and when
he did so we had the happiness of his society as
our guest. Father mathew was not merely a 2 ilous but an enlightened aposite of temperatice,
his labors were distinguished by many emibent
qualities, prominent among which was that of
practical good sense. His recomes were both
thorough and enjuring. Few pages of history
will be adorned by a brighter name.

At Duonn we met Mr. O'conness, in ment of
square, while the trades of Dubin passed in review. Mr. O'conness then took us in his carriasquare, while the trades of Dubin passed in review. Mr. O'conness here, seated on a pistform, we heard him address between 20,000 and
400,000 repealers. Few persons ever visited liveland at a more interesting period or under a repices so lavorable.

Father De Smet rendered quiet, unostentations,
but most valuacie services to our country. Pears
with the Indiana being at all times the object of
our government. Faner De Smet became our
natural aity. General kearrey and the officers
who succeeded him in the command of Indian expeditions always relied upon Father De Smet's Information and Judgment. His services were sppreciated by Governor Marcy, as Secretary or War
and Secretary of State, by President Lincoin. Fespectaulty yours. coast of Ireland, where, taking advantage of a calm and a fishing post that came along

ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

Last evening a party was given at the house of Mr. Edward Brennan, No. 223 Elizabeta street the occasion being his daughter's wedding. crowd or young rufflans, who intest that neighbor. hood had collected around the door and conmenced shouting as the bridal party passed in. menced shouting as the bridal party passed in, Mr. Brennan sent to Captain Allains, of the Fourteenth precinct, who detailed officer wailer to preserve order. On his arrival the officer began driving the crowd away, when he was attacked by three young med, who knocked him down, took his club away from him and kicked and best him around the beard as body, bergeant Meakin ran to the officer's relief in time or the affir might have resulted intailly, as it is it will be some time before he will be able to go on duty. The assailants escaped, but their are known to the police as Patrick Fitzimons, ke ward bowness and Thomas Connors, alias "Tomas the Bull."

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN

Patrolman O'Connell, of the Minth precinct while on patrol duty along Bedford avenue, shortly before daylight jesterday morning, discovere the body of a man swinging in the breeze iron the limb of a tree, in a centre of a lot, between De Kaib avenue and Kosciusko street. O'connel rapped for assistance, which was reddered by Ob-Ecc Jones, when the body, which was quite cold, was lowered. The remains were subsequently identified as Martnew Topy, a dissipated incourer, about forty-eight years of age. The body was re-moved to the city acres, Willeughly street, and Coroller similes was notified.